

Grammaticæ Quæstiones:

O R A

Grammatical Examination,

By QUESTION only:

For the USE of SCHOOLS;

PARTICULARLY THOSE

Where the ETON GRAMMAR is taught.

Humbly offered to the Public, as the most effectual Way of laying a solid classical Foundation; and obviating the many Inconveniences arising from a superficial Knowledge of the Grammar.

By the Rev. N. MORGAN,

Late FELLOW of King's-College, CAMBRIDGE, and now Master of the Grammar-School, in the City of BATH.

*Ne quis tanquam parva fastidiat
Grammatices Elementa. — Quintil.*

FOURTH EDITION, WITH IMPROVEMENTS.



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TO THE

Rev. Dr. L A N G F O R D,

Second Master of ETON SCHOOL :

A N D

All other M A S T E R S of S C H O O L S,

Who profess to EDUCATE YOUTH,
after the ETON METHOD ;

This Work is most Humbly Inscribed,

By their most Devoted,

And very Humble Servant,

The A U T H O R .



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P R E F A C E.



A Classical Education being next to Religion one of the most important Objects in human Life, it is presumed, that any Work which may contribute, even in a subordinate Degree, to so important and laudable a Design, will meet with a favourable Reception from every Description of Men; from those who are sensible of the Blessings of a liberal Education, as well as those who are unhappily conscious of the Want of one.

From an Impression of this Nature, the Author, or rather the Compiler of the following Sheets, begs Leave to obtrude them upon

*the Public, from a sincere Wish to render necessa
more extensively beneficial, what was origi literat
nally intended for the Use of his own School. Author*

*When he first turn'd his Thoughts to the Gram
Subject of Classfical Education, he found, not he hop
withstanding all the Advantages afforded by introd
the Eton Plan, that still something was want Gram
ing to compleat a Grammatical Foundation,
before such a Superstructure could be raised, Sin
as might be lasting and permanent. the A*

*It is well known that the generality of Boys, Gram
not only learn the Grammar by Rote, but learn they d
even to apply the Rules mechanically, with monie
out descending into the Meaning and intent of Revie
them; in order to remedy this Inconvenience, emplo
the Author conceived, a Set of Questions, with
drawn up in a familiar, clear and concise third
Manner (which might be easily answered by Utili
referring to the Grammar) would answer to use
every necessary Purpose, and be highly benef pleas
ficial to the rising Generation. And it being ment
necessary*

render necessary that the Questions should be adapted
 origi- literally to some particular Grammar, the
 hool. Author, being himself an Etonian, could not
 help shewing that Partiality to the Eton
 to the Grammar, which it so deservedly claims; tho'
 , not- he hopes that these Questions may be usefully
 ded by introduced into those Schools also, where other
 want- Grammars are read.

ation,
 raised,
 Boys, Since the Publication of the first Edition,
 learn the Author can with the greatest Truth affirm,
 with- that his Scholars have improved more in
 ent of Grammatical Knowledge in One Quarter, than
 ience, they did before in twice that Time. The Testi-
 tions, monies also in Favour of the Book, from the
 concise Reviewers as well as from several learned Men
 d by employed in the Education of Youth, together
 answer with the rapid Sale of the first, second and
 bene- third Editions, have sufficiently established the
 being Utility of this Method; as it obliges Children
 ssary to use their reasoning Powers, and leads them
 pleasantly on to the Pursuit of real funda-
 mental Knowledge, instead of labouring merely
 at

at the Repetition of Rules and scientific Terms, whose Meaning and Application, they must, without such a Method, long continue ignorant of.

Where the Author found the Eton Grammar not sufficiently explicit, he has subjoined a few Annotations of his own, hoping they will be found not altogether unnecessary, or superfluous.—And where there seemed any Obscurity in any of the Questions, he has thrown the several Answers into the Margin, so that by referring to them, every Difficulty will be instantly removed.

BATH,
MARCH 25, 1794.

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Grammatical Questions

ADAPTED TO THE

ETON GRAMMAR.

Q.* **H**OW many Parts of Speech are there in Latin?—Name them.

Q. What is a Noun?

Q. How many Kinds of Nouns are there?

Q. What is the Distinction between a Noun Substantive and a Noun Adjective?

Q. How many Numbers have Nouns?—
Name them.

Q. How

* Some Grammarians have reckoned nine Parts of Speech, making the Adjective a distinct Part, as not coming under the Definition of a Noun, being not the Name, but the distinguishing Quality of a Person or Thing.

“ Non nostrum tantas componere lites.”

Q. How do you distinguish them?

Q. How many Cases has a Latin Noun?
—Name them.

Q. Does the Nominative Case stand before or after the Verb?

Q. To what Question does it answer?

Q. What is the Sign of the Genitive Case?

λ Q. Is *Of* always the Sign of the Genitive Case?*

Q. What is the Sign of the Dative Case?

Q. How do you distinguish the Accusative Case?

Q. When is the Vocative Case used?

Q. How is the Ablative Case known?

Q. How many Genders have Nouns?
Name them.

Q. What is the Use of Articles?—Decline the Article *Hic, Hæc, Hoc*.

Q. How many Articles are used in declining a common or doubtful Noun?

Q. What

* *A.* No, *S* with an Apostrophe, in the Singular Number, and in the Plural without an Apostrophe, is the Sign of the Genitive Case.

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Obs. 2.

Equa,

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Q. What do you understand by the Word
Epicene ?

Q. How many Declensions has a Noun
Substantive ?

Q. How are they distinguished ?

Q.*What is the ending of the Genitive Case
in the first Declension? +---Decline *Musa*.

Q. What of the second ? Decline *Magister*.

Q. What two Cases of this Declension are
usually alike in the singular Number ?

Q. What

* Sometimes instead of the Diphong, *Æ* in the
Genitive Case of the first Declension, the more
ancient Poets make it to end in *äi*,—in imitation of
whom, Virgil has used it.

“ Auläi in medio.”

+ *Obs.* 1.—It has been usual with some Gram-
marians to rank Greek Feminines in *E* under the
first Declension, as *Penelope*, *Phæbe*, &c. but im-
properly ; as such Nouns are Greek, and can be-
long only to the second Declension of the Greeks.
Obs. 2.—*Dea*, *Filia*, *Nata*, *Domina*, *Famula*, *Serva*,
Equa, *Mula*, *Liberta*, *Socia*, with some others, make
their Dative and Ablative Cases to end in *abus*.

Q. When do they end differently ?

Q. You said that when the Nominative Case of the second Declension ends in *us*, the Vocative ends in *e* ; * are there no Exceptions ? Name them.

Q. What have you to observe with respect to Neuter Nouns ?—Decline *Regnum*.

Q. What is the ending of the Genitive Case in the third Declension ?—Decline *Nubes*.

* Q. When is a Noun said to increase in the Genitive Case ?—Decline *Lapis*.—Decline *Opus*.—Decline *Parens*.†

Q. What

* Some Nouns in *us* of the second Declension make their Vocative to end in *e* or *us*.

† Some Nouns of the third Declension in *is* make their Accusative singular in *im*, and some in *em*, or *im* and their Vocative Cases in *e* or *i*.

There is no certain Rule to be laid down for the Termination of the Genitive Plural of Nouns of the third Declension, only this is to be observed in

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Q. What is the ending of the Genitive Case in the fourth Declension?—Decline *Gradus*.*

Q. What is the ending of the Genitive Case in the fifth Declension?—Decline *Facies*.†

B

Of

generally that monosyllables increasing, as *Pars*, *urbs*, &c. and Dissyllables not increasing, make the Genitive Plural in *ium*, as *Urbs*, *urbium*—*Collis*, *collium*—*mensis*, *mensium*—*Nubes*, *nubium*.—But there are some few exceptions, as *Gryps*, *Gryphum*—*Rex*, *regum*—*canes*, *canum*.—Some make both *um*, and *ium*, as

Religione parentum.——*Virg.*

Dos est magna parentium virtus.——*Hor.*

* Many Nouns of the fourth Declension make their Dative and Ablative in *ubus*.

The termination of the Genitive Case of the fourth Declension is by contraction from *uis*, as *anūs* for *anūis*, which also accounts for its being a long Syllable.

† Some of the old Writers, and even Virgil him-



Of ADJECTIVES.

- Q. **H**OW many Kinds of Adjectives are there, generally speaking? *
- Q. After what Declension of Substantives is the Masculine Gender of a Noun Adjective of three Terminations or Endings declined?
- Q. After what Declension is the Feminine declined?
- Q. After what the Neuter?—Decline *Bonus* according to the Rule—Decline *Tener*.
- Q. Are there no Adjectives of three Endings

self has used *e* for the Termination of the Genitive Case of the fifth Declension, as *Die* for *Diei*,

Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas.

* *A. Two*—Adjectives of three Terminations or Endings, and Adjectives declined with three Articles.

ings that vary from this general Rule?
—Name them.*

Q. What is peculiar to the Adjective *Unus*?

Q. What to the Adjective *Alius*?

Q. After what Declension of Substantives is an Adjective of three Articles declined?—Decline *Tristis*—Decline *Melior*—Decline *Felix*.

Q. How are *Ambo* and *Duo* declined?

Q. How many degrees of Comparison do Adjectives admit of? Name them.†

Q. How do you distinguish the Positive Degree?

Q. How the Comparative?

Q. How is a regular Comparative Adjective formed?

B 2

Q. How

* Some of these Adjectives make their Genitive to end in *i* or *æ*, as

Tam nulli consilii—*Ter. aliæ pecudis Jecur*—*Cic.*

† Properly speaking there are but two Degrees of Comparison; the Positive being no more than the Adjective uncomparred.

- Q. How is a Superlative distinguished ?
- Q. How is it formed ?
- Q. Are any Adjectives formed irregularly ?
- Q. What are the Comparative and Superlative Degrees of *Bonus* ?
- Q. What of *Malus* ?—What of *Magnus* ?
- Q. What of *Parvus* ?—What of *Multus* ?
- Q. What of *Dives* ?—What of *Nequam* ?
- Q. What of *Externus* ?—What of *Inferus* ?
- Q. What of *Superus* ?—What of *Intus* ?
- Q. What is the Comparative Degree of *Juvenis* ?
- Q. What of *Senex* ?
- Q. Have either of these Adjectives any Superlative Degree ?
- Q. What is the Superlative Degree of *Prior* ?
- Q. What of *Propior* ?—What of *Ulterior* ?
- Q. From what Positives do these two last seem to arise ?*
- Q. What have you to observe concerning the

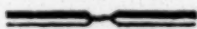
* From the Prepositions *Prope* and *Ultra*.

the Formation of the 'Superlative Degree of Adjectives in *er*?

Q. How do Adjectives in *lis* form their Superlatives?

Q. Are there no Exceptions?—Name them.

Q. Suppose a Vowel comes before *us* in the Nominative Case of an Adjective, as in *Strenuus*, *Anxius*, *Pius*, &c. how is the Comparative and Superlative formed?*



OF PRONOUNS.†

Q. WHAT is a Pronoun? how is it declined?

Q. How many Pronouns are there?—Name them.

B 3

Q. What

* Yet we find some of these Adjectives are used by Authors of Credit with their Superlatives in *Simus*, *Strenuissimus* by Sallust, and *Piissimus* by Livy.

† A Pronoun is used *pro nomine* to avoid the too frequent Repetition of the Noun, and implies a Person or Thing aforementioned.

Q. What other Words may be comprehended under the same Class?—Decline the primitive Pronoun *Ego*. Decline *Tu*.

Q. Has the Pronoun *Sui* all the Cases? Which does it want?

Of what Number is it? Decline *Sui*.

Q. Why has *Ego* no Vocative Case?†
—Decline the Pronoun *Ille*.

Q. What other Pronouns are declined after the same Manner?

Q. Is *Ipse* declined in all its Cases like *Ille* and *Ipse*?—Decline the Pronoun *Is*.

Q. What is the Compound Pronoun of *Is*? Decline it.—Decline the Relative Pronoun *Qui*.

Q. Are the Compounds of *Qui* declined in the same Manner?—Name them.

Q. How is the Pronoun *Quis* declined?—In what Cases does it vary from *Qui*?
—Decline *Quisquis*.

Q. How

† *A.* Because as this Case is used only in speaking to another Person, it cannot with Propriety be used by any Man to himself.

Q. Ho
Tuu

Q. Is

Q. W
and

Q. H
Vest

Q. V
Q.
adu

Q. F

Q. F

Q. A

Q. V

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Agen

Q. How are the Possessive Pronouns, *Meus*,
Tuus, *Suus*, declined?

Q. Is *Meus* like *Bonus* in all its Cases?

Q. What Case is wanting in *Tuus*, *Suus*,
and many other Pronouns?

Q. How are the Pronouns, *Noftras* and
Veftras declined?



Of a V E R B.

Q. **W**HAT is a Verb?

Q. How many Voices does a Verb
admit of?

Q. How does a Verb Active end?

Q. How does a Verb Passive end?

Q. Are all Verbs ending in *o*, Verbs active?

Q. What do you call those Verbs in *o* that
are not Active?—Why do you call them
Neuter?*

Q. Of

* *A.* Because they are neither Active nor Passive,
implying chiefly some State of Existence, neither
Acting nor Acted upon, as *Sto*, *Quiesco*, *Sedeo*, *Dor-*
mio, *Evigilo*, or such Actions, as do not pass from the
Agent to any other thing, as *Ambulare*, *Prandere*.

Q. Of what is a Verb Passive formed?—
How?

Q. Are all Verbs in *or*, Verbs Passive?*

Q. In what Respect does a Verb Depo-
nent, or Neuter in *or*, differ from a
Verb Passive?

Q. What Distinction do you make between
a Verb Transitive and a Verb Intransi-
tive?—Give me an Example of each.

Q. What do you mean by a Verb Per-
sonal?

Q. What by a Verb Impersonal?

OF MOODS.

Q. **H**OW many Moods are there?—
Name them.

Q. What is the distinguishing Mark of the
Indicative Mood?—What of the Impe-
rative?

Q. What

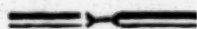
* *Note.* There are some Verbs in *or*, which are
called Common, because they partake both of the
Active and Passive Voice. As *Veneror*, *Consolor*,
Frustror, *Dignor*, but they are chiefly used in the
Active Sense.

Q. What does the Potential signify?

Q. Are not the Potential and Subjunctive Moods declined in the same Manner? Why then do you call the latter by a different Name?—Give me an Instance.

Q. Does the Infinitive Mood admit of Number or Person?

Q. What is the usual Sign of the Infinitive Mood?



Of Gerunds and Supines.

Q. **H**OW many Gerunds* belong to Verbs Active and Deponent?----

How do they end?

Q. Have Gerunds an Active or Passive Signification?

Q. How many Supines are in Verbs?

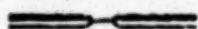
Q. Do

* Gerunds partake in some Measure of the Nature of Nouns and are subject to the same Regimen, the Gerund in *di* resembling the Genitive Case of a Noun, the Gerund in *dum* of an Accusative, and the Gerund in *do* of an Ablative.

Q- Do Verbs Intransitive admit of two Supines ?*

Q. What Signification has the Supine in *um* ?

Q. What Signification has the Supine in *u* ?



Of the Tenses of Verbs.

Q. **W**HAT do you mean by the Word *Tense* ? §

Q. How many Tenses are there in Verbs ?
—Name them.

Q. What does the Present Tense speak of ?

Q. What the Preter Imperfect ?

Q. What the Preter Perfect ?

Q. What the Preter Pluperfect ?

Q. What does the Future Tense speak of ?

Of

* *A.* No, only one.

§ *A.* The Time in which any Thing is said to be doing or done, or to be done.

Of Numbers and Persons.

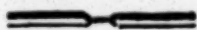
Q. **H**OW many Numbers do Latin Verbs admit of?

Q. How many Persons in each Number?

Q. What are the Pronouns that express them?

Q. Of what Person are the Nominative Cases of Nouns in general?

Q. To what Person does the Vocative Case belong?



Of the Auxiliary Verb, Esse to be.

Q. **D**ECLINE the Verb *Sum*.*

Q. What is the Sign in English of the Present Tense, Indicative Mood? Say the Present Tense.

Q. What

* The Verb *Sum* when compounded suffers no Change, only the young Reader is to observe in the Verb *Prosum*, it takes a *d* between two Vowels for the conveniency of Sound, as *prosum*, *prodes*, *profui*, *prodesse*.

Q. What is the Sign in English of the Preterimperfect Tense?—Say the Preterimperfect Tense.

Q. What is the Sign of the Preterperfect Tense?—Say the Preterperfect Tense.

Q. What is the Sign of the Preterpluperfect Tense?—Say the Preterpluperfect Tense.

Q. What is the Sign of the Future Tense?—Say the Future Tense.

Q. Why is there no first Person in the Imperative Mood?—Say the Imperative Mood.

Q. What is the sign in English of the Present Tense Potential Mood?—Say the Present Tense.

Q. What is the Sign of the Preterimperfect Tense?—Say the Preterimperfect Tense.

Q. What

* *A.* Because it is contrary to the Nature of the Mood, which either Commands or Intreats others and not a Man's Self.

Q. What is the Sign of the Preterperfect Tense?—Say the Preterperfect Tense.

Q. What is the Sign of the Preterpluperfect Tense?—Say the Preterpluperfect Tense.

Q. What is the Sign of the Future Tense?—Say the Future Tense.

Q. What is the Present and Preterimperfect Tense of the Infinitive Mood of the Verb *Sum*?

Q. What is the Preter and Preterpluperfect Tense?

Q. What is the Future Tense?

Q. What is the Participle of the Future—Say in *rus*?



Declension of Verbs Regular.

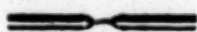
Q. **H**OW many are the Conjugations of Verbs regular in the Active and Passive Voice?

Q. How do you distinguish those Four Conjugations?—Decline the Verb *Amo*.

C

Decline

Decline *Monco*.—Decline *Rego*.—Decline *Audio*.



First Conjugation, Amo.

GO through the Present Tense Indicative Mood of the Verb *Amo*, with its proper English.

The Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

Say the Imperative Mood.

Go on to the Potential.

The Present Tense.

The Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

Q. What is the Present and Preterimperfect Tense, Infinitive Mood?

The Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

Say the Gerunds.

Q. What

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Say

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- De Q. What is the Active Supine of *Amo* ?
 Q. What is the Passive Supine ?
 Q. How many Participles do active Verbs admit of ?
 Q. What is the Participle of the Present Tense of *Amo* ?
 Q. What is the Participle of the Future in *rus* ?
 Q. How many Tenses are formed of the Preterperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood ?—Name them, and tell me how the Formation is made.*

Second Conjugation, Moneo.
Indicative Mood.

SAY the Present Tense of *Moneo* with its proper English.

The Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

Say the **IMPERATIVE** Mood of *Moneo*.

C 2

Potential

What * By changing *I* into *eram*, *erim*, *issem*, *ero*, and *isse*.

Potential Mood.

Say the Present Tense.

The Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

Q. What is the Present and Preterimperfect Tense Infinitive Mood of *Moneo*?

The Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect.

The Future—Say the Gerunds.

Q. What are the Active and Passive Supines?

Q. What is the Participle of the Present Tense?

Q. What is the Participle of the Future in *rus*?



Third Conjugation, Rego.

Indicative Mood.

SAY the Present Tense of *Rego* with its proper English.

The

The Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

Say the IMPERATIVE Mood of *Rego*.

Potential Mood.

Say the Present Tense.

The Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

Infinitive Mood.

Q. What is the Present and Preterimperfect Tense Infinitive, of *Rego*?

The Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect?

The Future?

Say the Gerunds.

Q. What are the Active and Passive Supines?

Q. What is the Participle of the Present Tense?

Q. What

Q. What is the Participle of the Future
in *rus*?

Fourth Conjugation, Audio.

Indicative Mood.

SAY the Present Tense of *Audio*, with
its proper English.

The Preterimperfect.*

The Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

Say the IMPERATIVE Mood of *Audio*.

Potential Mood.

Say the Present Tense.

The Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

The

* *Note.* The Preterimperfect Tense of the Fourth Conjugation among the Poets, is frequently made to end *ibam*, as if by Contraction, for *iebam* as in Virgil.

"Lenibant Curas, et Corda oblita Laborum."

The Infinitive Mood.

Q. What is the Present and Preterimperfect Tense of *Audio* ?

The Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect,
The Future.

Say the Gerunds.

Q. What are the Active and Passive Supines ?

Q. What is the Participle of the Present Tense ?

Q. What is the Participle of the Future in *rus* ?



Declension of Verbs Passive.

Q. **H**OW is the First Person of the Present Tense of a Verb Passive formed from the First Person of a Verb Active ?

Q. How

Q. How are the four Conjugations of Verbs Passive distinguished ?*

Q. What Letter comes before *ris* in the second Person singular, Present Tense, of a Verb Passive of the First Conjugation ?—Decline *Amor*.

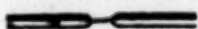
Q. What Letter comes before *ris* in the Present Tense of a Passive, of the Second Conjugation ?—Decline *Moneor*.

Q. What Letter comes before *ris* in the Second Person singular, Present Tense of a Passive Verb of the Third Conjugation ?—Decline *Regor*.

Q. What is the Letter that comes before *ris* in the Second Person singular, Present Tense of a Verb Passive of the Fourth Conjugation ?—Decline *Audior*.

First

* *A.* By the Letter which comes before *ris* in the second Person Present Tense, Indicative Mood.



First Conjugation, Amor.

Indicative Mood.

SAY the Present Tense of *Amor*, with its proper English.

The Preterimperfect Tense.

The Preterperfect Tense.*

The Preterpluperfect Tense.

The Future Tense.

Say the **IMPERATIVE** Mood.

Potential Mood.

Say the Present Tense.

The Preterimperfect Tense.

The

* *Note.* The Preterperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood Passive, is formed of the Participle of the Preterperfect Tense and the Auxiliary Verb *Sum*; the same may be said of the other Four irregular Tenses; for though compounded so as to form one Tense, they preserve their Signification distinct, as *Ego Sum, vel fui*, I am, or I have been, *Amatus*, loved.

The Preterperfect Tense.

The Preterpluperfect Tense.

The Future Tense.

The Infinitive Mood.

Q. What is the Present and Preterimperfect Tense of *Amor*?

Q. What is the Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense?

Q. What is the Future Tense?

Q. What is the Preterperfect Tense, Participle?

Q. What is the Participle of the Future in *dus*?



Second Conjugation, *Moneor*.

Indicative Mood.

SAY the Present Tense of *Moneor*, with its proper English.

The

The Preterimperfect Tense.

The Preterperfect Tense.

The Preterpluperfect Tense.

The Future Tense.

Say the IMPERATIVE Mood.

Potential Mood.

Say the Present Tense.

The Preterimperfect Tense.

The Preterperfect Tense.

The Preterpluperfect Tense.

The Future Tense.

Infinitive Mood.

Q. What is the Present and Preterimperfect Tense of *Moneor* ?

Q. What is the Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense ?

Q. What is the Future ?

Q. What is the Participle of the Preter Tense ?

Q. What of the Future in *duis* ?

Third



Third Conjugation, *Regor*.

Indicative Mood.

SAY the Present Tense of *Regor*, with its proper English.

The Preterimperfect Tense.

The Preterperfect Tense.

The Preterpluperfect Tense.

The Future Tense.

Say the IMPERATIVE Mood.

Potential Mood.

Say the Present Tense.

The Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

Infinitive Mood.

Q. What is the Present and Preterimperfect Tense Infinitive of *Regor*?

Q. What

Q. W
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Q. W

Q. W

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pr

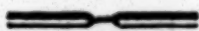
Sa

Q. What is the Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense?

Q. What is the Future Tense?

Q. What is the Participle of the Preter Tense?

Q. What is the Participle of the Future in *dus*?



Fourth Conjugation, Audior.

Indicative Mood.

SAY the Present Tense of *Audior*, with its proper English.

The Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

Say the IMPERATIVE Mood.

Potential Mood.

Say the Present Tense.

The Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect.

D

The

[30]
The Preterpluperfect.
The Future.

The Infinitive Mood.

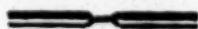
Q. What is the Present and Preterimperfect Tense ?

Q. What is the Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense ?

Q. What is the Future ?

Q. What is the Participle of the Preter Tense ?

Q. What is the Participle of the Future in *dus* ?



IRREGULAR VERBS.

Q. **W**HAT Verbs are called Irregular, as varying from the General Rule ?

Decline *Possūm*—Decline *Volo*.

Decline *Nolo*—Decline *Malo*.

Decline

Decline *Edo*—Decline *Fero*.

Decline *Fio*—Decline *Feror*.

Indicative Mood. *Possum*.

Say the Present Tense of *Possum*, with its English.

The Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

Q. Has *Possum* any Imperative Mood?

Potential Mood.

Say the Present Tense, Potential Mood.

The Preterimperfect Tense.

The Preterperfect Tense.

The Preterpluperfect Tense.

The Future Tense.

Q. What Tenses has *Possum*, in the Infinitive Mood?

Say the Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

The Preterperfect.

Q. Has it any Future Tense ?

Q. Has it any Gerunds or Supines ?

Q. How many Participles ? Name it.



Indicative Mood, *Volo*.

SAY the Present Tense of *Volo*, with its English.

The Preterimperfect Tense.

The Preterperfect Tense.

The Preterpluperfect Tense.

The Future Tense.

Q. Has *Volo* any Imperative Mood ?

Potential Mood.

Say the Present Tense, Potential Mood.

The Preterimperfect Tense.

The Preterperfect Tense.

The Preterpluperfect Tense.

The Future Tense.

Say the Present and Preterimperfect Tense of the Infinitive Mood.

The

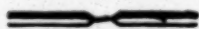
The Preter and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Q. Has *Volo* any Future Tense, Infinitive Mood?

Q. Has it any Gerunds?—Say them.

Q. Has it any Supines?

Q. How many Participles has it?



Indicative Mood. *Nolo*.

Q. **W**HAT is the Verb *Nolo* compounded of?*

Say the Present Indicative with its English.

The Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect Tense.

The Preterpluperfect Tense.

The Future Tense.

Imperative Mood.

Q. How many Persons has *Nolo* in the Imperative Mood?

D 3

Potential

* *A. Non and Volo.*

Potential Mood.

Say the Present Tense, Potential Mood.

The Preterimperfect Tense,

The Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

The Infinitive Mood.

Say the Present and Preterimperfect Tense
of the Infinitive Mood.

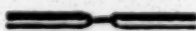
The Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect
Tense.

Q. Has *Nolo* any Future Tense, Infinitive
Mood ?

Q. Has it any Gerunds?—Say them.

Q. Has it any Supines ?

Q. How many Participles has it ? Name it.



Indicative Mood. *Malo*.

Q. **O**F what is the Verb *Malo* com-
pounded ? *

Say

* A. Of *Magis* or *Mage* and *Volo*.

Say the Present Tense, Indicative Mood.

The Preterimperfect Tense.

The Preterperfect Tense.

The Preterpluperfect Tense.

The Future.

Q. Has *Malo* any Imperative Mood?

Potential Mood.

Say the Present Tense, Potential Mood.

The Preterimperfect Tense.

The Preterperfect Tense.

The Preterpluperfect Tense.

The Future.

Infinitive Mood.

Say the Present and Preterimperfect Tense of the Infinitive Mood.

Say the Preter and Preterpluperfect Tense.

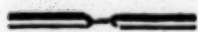
Q. Has *Malo* any Future Tense Infinitive?

Q. Has it any Gerunds?—Say them.

Q. Has it any Supines?

Q. How many Participles has it?

Indicative



Indicative Mood. *Edo.*

SAY the Present Tense, Indicative Mood
of *Edo*, with its proper English.

The Preterimperfect Tense.

The Preterperfect Tense.

The Preterpluperfect Tense.

The Future Tense.

Say the IMPERATIVE Mood of *Edo*.

Potential Mood.

Say the Present Tense, Potential Mood.

The Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

Infinitive Mood.

Say the Present and Preterimperfect Tense
of the Infinitive Mood.

Say

Say the

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Q. W

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SAY
of

Say

Say

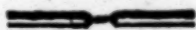
Say the Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect.

Say the Future Tense.

Say the Gerunds—the Supines.

Mood Q. What is the Participle of the Present Tense?

Q. What is the Participle of the Future in *rus*?



Indicative Mood. *Fero*.

SAY the Present Tense, Indicative Mood of *Fero*, with its proper English.

The Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

Say the IMPERATIVE Mood of *Fero*.

Potential Mood.

Say the Present Tense, Potential Mood.

The

The Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

Infinitive Mood.

Say the Present and Preterimperfect Tense
of the Infinitive Mood.

The Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect
Tense.

The Future Tense.

The Gerunds—the Supines.

The Participle of the Present Tense.

The Participle of the Future in *rus*.



Indicative Mood. *Fio*.

Q. **W**HAT Kind of a Verb do you
call *Fio*? *

Say

* *A*. A Neuter Passive.

Say the Present Tense, Indicative Mood.

The Preterimperfect Tense.

The Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

Say the IMPERATIVE Mood of *Fio*.

Potential Mood.

Say the Present Tense, Potential Mood.

The Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect.

The Future.

Infinitive Mood.

Say the Present and Preterimperfect Tense
of the Infinitive Mood.

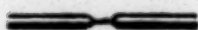
The Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect
Tense.

The Future Tense.

Q. What is the Participle of the Preter
Tense?

The Future in *dus*.

Indicative



Indicative Mood. *Feror.*

Q. **H** A S the Verb *Fero* any Passive Voice?

Say the Present Tense, Indicative Mood of *Feror*, with its proper English.

The Preterimperfect Tense.

The Preterperfect Tense.

The Preterpluperfect Tense.

The Future Tense.

Say the IMPERATIVE Mood of *Feror*.

Potential Mood.

Say the Present Tense, Potential Mood.

The Preterimperfect Tense.

The Preterperfect Tense.

The Preterpluperfect Tense.

The Future Tense.

Infinitive Mood.

Say the Present and Preterimperfect Tense of the Infinitive Mood.

The

The Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense.

The Future Tense.

Passive The Participle of the Preter Tense.

The Participle of the Future in *dus*.

ood of Q. What other Verbs are called irregular?
—Decline *Eo*.

Say the Present Tense, Indicative Mood of *Eo*.

Say the Preterimperfect Tense.

Say the Future Tense.

Feror. Say the IMPERATIVE Mood.

The Gerunds.

Say the Participle of the Present Tense.

ood. Q. What is the Genitive Case of *Iens*?

Q. How is *Eo* formed in all other Tenses?

Q. Are the Compounds of *Eo* and *Queo*, formed like their simple Verbs?

Q. Without any Exception?

Defective Verbs.

Q. **W**HEN are Verbs said to be defective?

The E Decline

Decline *Aio*, I say—In the Present Tense.
The Preterimperfect Tense.

Q. How many Persons has it in the Preterimperfect Tense?

Q. How many in the Imperative Mood?

Q. How many in the Potential Mood, Present Tense?

Q. What is the Participle, Present Tense?

Decline *Ausim*, I dare.

Decline *Ave*, Hail.

Decline *Salve*, God save you.

Decline *Cedo*, Give me.

Decline *Faxo*, or *Faxim*, I will or may do it.

Q. What Verb is used for it by later Writers?—Decline *Quæso*, I pray.

Q. Has *Inquio*, vel *Inquam*, all the Persons in the Present Tense, Indicative Mood? What does it want?

Q. Has it all the Preterimperfect Tense?

Q. How many has it in the Preterperfect Tense?

- Tense Q. How many in the Future Tense ?
- Q. How many in the Imperative Mood ?
- Preter Q. What is the Present Participle ?
- Decline *Memini*, I remember, in the Imperative Mood—How many Tenses has it ?
- Decline *Capi*, I begin.—Has it any more Tenses ?
- Decline *Odi*, I hate—Has it any more Tenses ?
- Q. What Tenses has *Novi*, I know ?



Impersonal Verbs.

- Q. **W**HAT Verbs are called Impersonals ? *
- Q. What is the Usual Sign in English ?
- Q. Through what Person is a Verb Impersonal declined ?
- Q. Give me some Instances.

Ex

PARTI-

* Grammatically speaking there are but very few Verbs, which can be called Impersonal; most of them admitting a Nominative Case of the Third Person understood.

PARTICIPLES.

Q. **W**HAT do you mean by a Participle?

Q. How many Kinds of Participles are there?

Q. What is the Sign in English of a Participle of the Present Tense?—What is the Termination of it in Latin?

Q. What does a Participle of the Future in *rus* signify?

Q. Has the Participle of the Preter Tense a Passive or an Active Signification?

Q. How does it end in English?

Q. Has a Participle of the Future in *rus*, an Active or a Passive Signification—What does it express?

Q. How are the Participles declined?

of

Of an ADVERB.

- Q. **W**HAT is an Adverb?—What is the Use of it?—Name one or two.

Of a CONJUNCTION.

- Q. **W**HAT is a Conjunction?—Name one or two.

Of a PRÆPOSITION.

- Q. **W**HAT is a Præposition?—From whence is the Word derived?

- Q. How many Ways is a Preposition set before any other Part of Speech?

- Q. What Prepositions require an Accusative Case after them?

E 3

Q. Which.

* A. From *præpono*, to set before.

Q. Which of these are placed after the Case ?

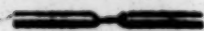
Q. What Prepositions require an Ablative Case ?

Q. Which of these is placed after its Case?

Q. Are there not some Prepositions which serve to both Cases?—Name them.

Q. When does *in* require an Accusative Case ?

Q. When an Ablative ?



Of an INTERJECTION.

Q. **W**HAT is an Interjection ?

N. B. The English Concorde being improperly placed, in the Author's Opinion, where they are, he purposes to consider them after he has gone through the Genders of Nouns, and the Formation of Verbs.

GENDERS

GENDERS of NOUNS.

PROPER NAMES.

Q. **W**HAT Proper Names are Masculine?

Q. What Proper Names are Feminine?

Q. Are all Names of Cities and Towns of the Feminine Gender?—What Exceptions are there?

Q. Of what Gender are the Names of Trees?

Q. Are there none Masculine?—Name them.

Q. Are there any Neuter?—Name them.

Q. What Nouns are said to be of the Epicene Gender?*

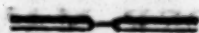
Q. Of what Gender in general are Nouns in *um*?†

Q. Of

* *A.* Such Nouns as are common to both Sexes with respect to the Signification, but not to the Construction.

† *Note, Glycerium* is an Exception to this Rule, because the Name of a Woman and consequently Feminine.

Q. Of what Gender are Aptotes, or Nouns undeclined ?



First Special Rule.

Q. **W**HAT is the Substance of the first Special Rule ?

Q. Are there not many Nouns Masculine which do not increase in the Genitive Case ?—Name them.

You say that Nouns ending in *er* and in *os*, or *us*, not increasing, are Masculine.

Q. Are there not many Exceptions ?—Name them.

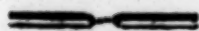
Q. What Neuter Exceptions are there to the first Special Rule ?

Q. Is *Vulgus* always Neuter ?

Q. What Nouns are excepted of the Doubtful Gender ?

Q. What Nouns are excepted of the Common Gender ?

Second



Second Special Rule.

Q. **W**HAT is the Substance of the
second Special Rule?

Q. Are all Nouns whose Genitive Cases
are accented on the *Penultima*, i. e. in-
creasing long, of the Feminine Gen-
der?

Name the Masculine Exceptions.

Among the Nouns Masculine excepted,
you mentioned those of more than one
Syllable in *n*, and in *or*; Are there none
with these Terminations of the Femi-
nine Gender?

Q. What Nouns increasing long, are Neu-
ter?

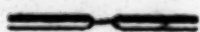
Q. Is the Word *Alex*, Neuter, as well as
Alec?

Q. What Nouns increasing long are doubt-
ful?

Q. Is

Q. Is *Dies* of the doubtful Gender in both Numbers ?

Q. What Nouns increasng long, are common ?



Third Special Rule.

Q. **W**HAT is the Substance of the third Special Rule ?

Q. Are there no Exceptions to this Rule ?

Name the Feminine Exceptions.

Name the Neuter Exceptions.

You said that all Nouns ending in *en* and *ur*, increasng short, are Neuter :

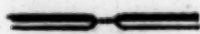
Q. Are *Pecten* and *Furfur* Neuters ?

Q. When is *Pecus* Neuter ?

Q. What are the Exceptions of the doubtful Gender ?—But are not these rather to be considered as Masculine ?

Q. What are the Exceptions of the common Gender ?

of



Of ADJECTIVES.

Q. **H**OW many regular Kinds of Adjectives are there?—How do you divide and distinguish them?*

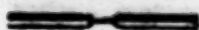
Q. But besides the regular Adjectives, are there not some that seem to partake of the Nature of Substantives? Name them.

Q. What Adjectives are those that are declined in a Manner peculiar to themselves?

Q. How many Ways is *Celer* declined?

Of

* *A.* Three:—Adjectives declined with three Articles and one Ending.—Adjectives declined with three Articles and two Endings—and Adjectives whose Gender is distinguished by three Terminations without any Articles.



Of Heteroclites, or irregular and defective Nouns.

Q. **W**HAT do you mean by an Heteroclite?

Q. What is irregular in the Word *Pergamus*?

Q. What Nouns are Neuter in the Singular, and Neuter and Masculine in the Plural?

Q. What Nouns are Neuter in the Singular, and Masculine only in the Plural?

Q. What Nouns are Masculine in the Singular, and Neuter in the Plural?

Q. What Nouns are called *Aptotes*?—
Give some Examples.

Q. What Nouns are called *Monoptotes*?—
Examples.

Q. What are called *Diptotes*?—Say the
Examples.

Q. What are called *Triptotes*?—Examples.

Q. How

Q. What Case is wanting in *Frugis* and *Ditionis*?—What in *Vis*?

Q. Have those Nouns which are called *Triptotes* in the Singular, all the Cases in the Plural Number?

Q. What Nouns are by their Nature restrained from being Plural?

Q. What Nouns Masculine want the Singular Number?

Q. What Nouns Feminine want the Singular Number?

Q. What Nouns Neuter want the Singular Number?

Q. What Nouns partake of the Second and Fourth Declension?



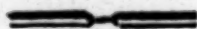
Of the Preterperfect Tense, and Supine of Simple Verbs.

Q. **W**HAT is the general Rule relating to the Preterperfect Tense of Verbs of the first Conjugation?

F

Q. Do

Q. Do all Verbs making *as* in the Second Person Singular Present Tense, make the Preter in *avi*?—Mention the Verbs whose Preterperfect Tense varies from the General Rule.



Second Conjugation:

Q. **W**HAT is the General Rule relating to the Formation of the Preter Tense of the Second Conjugation?

Q. Do all Verbs of the Second Conjugation, change *es* into *ui*?
Repeat the Verbs which vary from this Rule.

Q. What are the Four Verbs of this Conjugation, which admit of a Reduplication, or an additional Syllable in forming the Preterperfect Tense?

Q. When

Q. When do Verbs ending in *geo*, change *geo* into *fi*?

Q. What is the Preterperfect Tense of *Frigeo*?

Q. Of *Lugeo*?—of *Augeo*?—of *Fleo*?

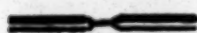
Q. Of *Leo*?—of *Deleo*?—of *Pleo*?—of *Neo*?

Q. Of *Maneo*?—of *Torqueo*?—of *Hæreo*?

Q. What Change is made in Verbs ending in *veo*?—Give me an Instance or two.

Q. Has *Niveo* only one Preterperfect Tense?

Q. What is the Preterperfect Tense of *Ciceo*?—Of *Viceo*?



Third Conjugation.

Q. FROM what Person of the Present Tense, are the Preterperfect Tense of Verbs of the third Conjugation formed?*

F 2

Q. In

* A. From the first Person singular.

Q. In order to proceed alphabetically, how do Verbs in *bo* form their Preterperfect Tense?

Q. Are there no Exceptions?—Repeat them.

Q. How do Verbs in *do* form their Preterperfect Tense?

Q. What is the Preterperfect Tense of *Scindo*?—*Findo*?—*Fundo*?

Q. What Verbs of this Conjugation ending in *do*, admit of a Reduplication?

Q. What is the Difference between the Preter Tense of *Cado* and *Cædo*?

Q. What is the Preter Tense of *Cedo*, to give Place?

Q. What Verbs in *do*, form their Preterperfect Tense in *fi*?

Q. How do Verbs in *go* form their Preterperfect Tense?—When do they change *go* into *fi*?

Q. What is the Preterperfect Tense of *Lego*?—of *Ago*?—of *Tango*?—of *Pungo*?—of *Frango*?—of *Pago*?—of *Pango*?

Q. Into

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Q. Into what is *ho* changed in the Formation of the Preterperfect Tense?

Q. How do Verbs in *lo*, form their Preterperfect Tense? Are there not some Exceptions?—Name them.*

Q. How do Verbs in *mo*, form their Preterperfect Tense?—Name the Exceptions.

Q. How do Verbs in *no*, form their Preterperfect Tense?—What are the Exceptions?

Q. How many Preterperfect Tenses has *lino*?

Q. What is the Preterperfect Tense of *Gigno*?—of *Pono*?—of *Cano*?

Q. How do Verbs in *po*, form the Preterperfect

F 3

* The Instances quoted under their respective Rules, do not strictly exemplify the Rule, as the Reader may observe in *Lo fit ui*, *colo ceu colui*, and *Mo fit ui*, *vomo ceu vomui*, where the Vowel only is changed into *ui*. The Reader's own Observation will supply every Defect in the *As in presenti*, which with all its Imperfections, must be allowed to be a very ingenious Performance.

perfect Tense?—Do all Verbs in *po*, change the last Syllable into *psi*?—Say the Exceptions.

Q. How do Verbs in *quo* form their Preterperfect Tense?—According to this Rule, *Linquo* should make *Linqui*—Does it so?

Q. What does *Coquo* make?

Q. How do Verbs in *po* form their Preterperfect?

Q. What Verbs in *so* are excepted?

Q. How do Verbs in *sco* form their Preterperfect Tense?—Name the Exceptions.

Q. How do Verbs in *to* form their Preterperfect Tense?—Name the Exceptions.

Q. Suppose a Verb ends in *esto*, how is it changed to form the Preterperfect Tense?

Q. What Verbs in *esto* have two Preterperfect Tenses?

Q. How do Verbs ending in *vo* form their Preterperfect Tense?—Does *Vivo* form its Preterperfect Tense according to this Rule?

Q. How

Q. How do Verbs in *xo* form their Preterperfect Tense?

Q. How do Verbs in *cio* form their Preterperfect Tense?

Q. Do *Facio* and *Jacio* form their Preterperfect according to this Rule?

Q. What other Verbs vary from this Rule?

Q. How do Verbs in *dio* form their Preterperfect Tense?

Q. How do Verbs in *pio*, &c?—Does *Capio* form its Preterperfect Tense according to this Rule?

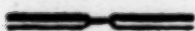
Q. What other Exceptions are there?

Q. How do Verbs in *rio* form their Preterperfect?

Q. According to this Rule, *Pario* should make *Pari*; Does it so?

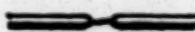
Q. How do Verbs in *tio* form their Preterperfect Tense?

Q. How do Verbs in *uo* form their Preterperfect Tense?—Mention the Exceptions.



Fourth Conjugation.

Q. FROM what Person of the Present Tense, Indicative Mood, do Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation form their Preterperfect Tense ?*——By what Change?—There are many Exceptions.——Name them.



Of the Preterperfect Tense of Compound Verbs.

Q. WHEN is a Verb said to be compounded?†

Q. Do

* The second.

† A. A Verb is said to be compounded when the simple Verb takes to itself another Part of Speech to which it is joined, so as to form one Word, which is most commonly a Preposition, as in *Advenio*—Sometimes an Adverb as in *Benefacio*.

Q. Do compound Verbs take the same Preterperfect Tense as the simple Verbs?

Q. Do those Verbs which admit of a Reduplication in the Preter Tense, when simple, admit of the same when compounded?

Q. Do not *Præcurro*, *Excurro*, and *Repungo*, vary from this Rule?--What others?

Q. When the Verb *Plico* is compounded with the Preposition *sub*, or a Noun; what is the Ending of the Preter Tense?

Q. Do the other Compounds of *Plico* end in *avi*?

Q. How do the Compounds of *Oleo* form their Preter Tense?

Q. Does *Suboleo* and *Redoleo* form their Preter Tense in the same Manner?

Q. How do the Compounds of *Pungo* form their Preter Tense?

Q. Is there not one Exception?---Name it.

Q. In what do the Compounds of *do*, which are of the Third Conjugation, make their Preter Tense to end?

Q. Is

Q. Is there not one Exception?---Name it.

Q. The simple Verb *sto*, makes *steti* in the Preter Tense ; what do the Compounds make ?



Of Compound Verbs, which change the first Vowel of their simple Verbs into E.

Q. **W**HAT Verbs change their first Vowel into *e* ?

Q. How do the Compounds of *Pario*, form their Preter Tenses ? viz. *Comperio* and *Reperio* ?

Q. How do the other Compounds of *Pario* form theirs ?

Q. How do the two Compounds of *Pasco*, viz. *Compesco* and *Dispesco* form their Preter Tenses ?

Q. Is *Epasco* formed in the same Manner ?

Of



Of Simple Verbs, which, when compounded, change their first Vowel into I.

Q. **W**HAT Verbs change their first Vowel into *i*, when compounded?

Q. How do the Compounds of *Cano* form their Preterperfect Tenses?

Q. Do all the Compounds of *Placeo* change their first Vowel into *i*?---What are excepted?

Q. Do the Compounds of *Calco* and *Salto* conform to this Rule?

Q. What Change do the Verbs *Claudo*, *Quatio* and *Lavo* undergo, when compounded?

Of

Of Simple Verbs, which, when compounded, suffer a Change in the Vowel of the Present Tense, but not of the Preterperfect.

Q. **W**HAT Verbs change the first Vowel of the Present Tense and the Tenses formed thereof into *i*, but not of the Preter Tense, and the Tenses formed of it?

Q. What is the Change wrought in those Compounds of *Ago*, viz. *De*go and *Cog*o--and of those Compounds of *Re*go, viz. *Per*go and *Sur*go.*

Q. What are the Preter Tenses of each of them?

Q. What are the Compounds of *Pango*, which retain the Vowel of the simple Verb?

Q. When

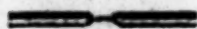
* *A.* The Omission of a middle Syllable. These four Verbs suffer a Contraction—*De*go is for *De-ago*—*Cog*o for *Co-ago*—*Per*go for *Per-rigo*—*Sur*go for *Sur-rigo*.

Q. When do the Compounds of *Facio* change the first Vowel of their Present Tense into *i*?

Q. When do the Compounds of *Lego* retain the Vowel of the simple Verb?

Q. Which of the Compounds of *Lego* make *Lexi* in the Preter Tense?

Q. What do others make?



Of the Supines of Simple Verbs.

Q. FROM what Tense of the Verb is the Supine formed?

Q. How do Preter Tenses in *bi* form their Supines?

Q. Into what is *ci* changed to form the Supine? Do *feci* and *jeci* follow this Rule?

Q. Into what is *di* changed to form the Supine?

Q. What Verbs in *di* are said to double *S* in the Supine?

G

Q. What

- Q. What Observation have you to make upon those Verbs in *di*, which took an additional Syllable in the Preter Tense; do they carry it on to the Supine?
- Q. What is the Supine of *Totondi*?
- Q. Of *Cecidi*—Of *Cecidi*—Of *Tetendi*?
- Q. Of *Tutudi*?
- Q. What does *Dedi* make in the Supine?
- Q. How is *gi* changed to form the Supine?
- Q. What are the Supines of *Pegi*, *Pepigi* and *Fregi*?
- Q. What are the Supines of *Tetigi* and *Egi*?
- Q. Of *Pupugi* and *Fugi*?
- Q. Into what is *li* changed to form the Supine?—Are there no Exceptions?—Name them.
- Q. When the Letter *I* comes after *M*, *N*, *P*, *Qu*, in the Preter Tense, how does the Supine end?
- Q. Are there no Exceptions?—Name them.
- Q. How is *ri* changed to form the Supine?
- Q. Does *peperi* form its Supine according to this Rule?

Q. Into

Q. Into what is *fi* changed to form the Supine?---There are many Exceptions.
---Name them.

Q. *Pfi* in the Preter Tense, how is it changed to form the Supine?

Q. What is the Supine of *Steti* from *Sto*?

Q. What is the Supine of *Stiti* from *Sisto*?

Q. What is the Supine of *Verti* from *Verto*?

Q. Verbs in *vi*, how do they form their Supines?

Q. Do all Verbs in *avi* make *atum*?
Mention the Exceptions.

Q. What is the Supine of *Sevi* from *Sero*?

Q. Of *Lini* and *Livi*?

Q. Of *Solvi* from *Solvo*?---Of *Volvi* from *Volvo*?---Of *Singultivi*?---Of *Venivi*?
---Of *Sepelivi*?

Q. How do Verbs in *ui* form their Supines?

Q. Does this Rule extend to those Verbs, whose Present Tenses end in *uo*?

There are many Exceptions to this Rule.
Name them.

Q. What Verbs form *ui* into *fum*?

- Q. What Verbs form *ui* into *xum* ?
- Q. Into what is *xi* changed in the Supine?
- Q. How many Verbs in *xi* cast away *N* in the Supine?—Name them.
- Q. What Verbs in *xi* form their Supine in *xum*?



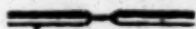
Of the Supines of Compound Verbs.

- Q. **I**S the Supine of the Compound Verb formed in the same Manner as that of the Simple ?
- Q. Do the Compounds of *Tundo* make *Tunsum*?
- Q. What Supine do the Compounds of *Ruo* make?
- Q. Of *Saltum*?—Of *Sero*, when it makes *Satum*?
- Q. What Change do the simple Supines, *Captum*, *Factum*, *Factum*, *Raptum*, *Cantum*, *Partum*,

Partum, Sparsum, Carptum, and Fartum undergo, when compounded?

Q. How many Supines has the Compound Verb *Comedo*?

Q. Which of the Compounds of *Nosco* deviate from the simple Supine *Notum*?



Of the Preter Tense of Verbs in or.

Q. **H**OW are Verbs in *or*, said to form their Preterperfect Tense?

Form the Preter Tense of *Legor* according to this Rule.

But as many Verbs in *or*, have no latter Supine, it will be the best Method to take the Verbs, Deponent and Common in the Order they stand in the Grammar, to find out their Preter Tenses.

Tell me therefore the Preterperfect Tense
of *Labor*.

Of *Patior*---*Compatior*---*Perpetior*.

Of *Fateor*---*Confiteor*---*Diffiteor*.

Of *Gradior*---*Digredior*---*Fatiscor*.

Of *Metior*---*Utor*---Of *Ordior*, when it signifies to weave---Of *Ordior*, to begin.

Of *Nitor*---*Ulciscor*---*Fruor*---*Misereor*.

Of *Tuor*, to see, and *Tueor*, to defend.

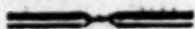
Of *Loquor*---*Sequor*---*Experior*.

Of *Paciscor*---*Nanciscor*---*Apiscor*.

Of *Adipiscor*---*Queror*---*Proficiscor*.

Of *Expergiscor*---*Comminiscor*---*Nascor*.

Of *Morior*---*Orior*.



*Of Verbs which make the Preter
Tense, both of the Active and
Passive Voice.*

Q. **A**RE there any Verbs that admit of
two Preter Tenses, one with an
Active,

Active, the other with a Passive Termination ?

Name them according to the Order, in which they stand in the Grammar.



Of the Preter Tense of Neuter Passives.

Q. **W**HAT is the Preter Tense of *Gaudeo—Fido—Audeo—Fio* and *Soleo* ?



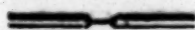
Of Verbs which want the Preter Tense.

Q. **W**HAT Active and Neuter Verbs want a Preter Tense ?

Q. What Passive Verbs ?—What other Verbs ?

You

You said that Verbs Meditative, (that is, Verbs expressing a Desire or Intention to do any Thing) have no Preter Tense; Are there no Exceptions?



Verbs, *which seldom admit a Supine.*

Q. **A**RE there any Verbs which seldom or never admit a Supine?

You mention the Compounds of *Cado*, as Verbs wanting a Supine; is that invariably true?

Mention the Exceptions.

Go on with the Rest.

You mention Verbs Neuter of the Second Conjugation making *ui* in the Preter Tense: Are there no Exceptions?— Name them?

The

The

Q. I

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Q.

Q.

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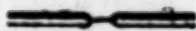
Q.

m

Q.

*

and P



The CONCORDS *explained.*

Q. **H**OW many Concords or Agreements are there in Latin?—

Name them.



First Concord.

Q. **I**N what Particulars does the Verb agree with the Nominative Case?

Q. What do you understand by this? *

Q. How do you find out the Nominative Case to any Verb?

Q. Is a Noun, or Pronoun always the Nominative Case to a Verb?—What then?

Q. Suppose many Nominative Cases singular

* *A.* That a Verb shall be of the same Number and Person as the *Nom.* Case.

gular come before a Verb, of what Number shall the Verb be ?

Q. Suppose the Nominative Cases shall be of different Persons, how do you settle their Precedence ? *

Q. Which is said to be more worthy than another ?

Q. You told me above how to find out a Nominative Case before a Verb, now tell me what Case usually follows a Verb Transitive.

Q. What is the best Method of finding it ?

Q. Does a Verb Transitive govern an Accusative Case invariably.

Second Concord.

Q. YOU told me the Second Agreement was between the Substantive and Adjective.

Now

* By making the Verb to agree with the most worthy.

Now as an Adjective has no specific Meaning, till joined to a Substantive, how are you to know, to what Substantive any Adjective belongs?

Q. In what Particulars does an Adjective agree with a Substantive?

Q. Are not Participles and Pronouns included in this Concord?

Q. What do you observe concerning the Precedence of Genders?—Which is said to be most worthy?

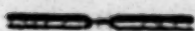
Q. If the Adjectives refer to Things without Life, of what Gender shall they be?

Q. But suppose an Adjective belongs to two or more Substantives; one or more of which may signify living Things, the other Things without Life; of what Gender shall the Adjective be?

Q. Suppose the Adjectives shall agree with many Substantives singular; of what Number shall the Adjective be?

Q. Is the Substantive ever omitted, and the Adjective placed alone?—When?

Third



Third Concord.

Q. **Y**OU told me the Third Concord was between the Antecedent and Relative.---Pray what do you mean by an Antecedent and a Relative?*

Q. How do you find the Antecedent to a Relative?

Q. In what Particulars does the Relative *Qui* agree with its Antecedent?

Q. Suppose the Relative should have Relation to two Antecedents, or more; of what Number shall it be?

Q. Suppose

A. An Antecedent is derived from *Ante* before, and *Cedo* to go, and signifies a Noun or Pronoun going before in the Sentence, to which the Pronoun *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, bears a close Relation and is therefore called by way of Distinction the Relative Pronoun.

Q. Suppose the Relative should belong to many Antecedents of different Genders; of what Gender shall the Relative be?

Q. How do you distinguish between the Relative *that*, and the Conjunction *that*?

Q. When the Conjunction *Quod*, or *Ut*, is suppressed, what Change is caused thereby in the Nominative Case and the Verb?



SYNTAXIS,

O R, T H E

Construction of Grammar.

Concordantia Prima.

Q. **W**HAT does a Verb Personal agree with?

Q. In what Respects?

Q. Is the Nominative Case always expressed?

Q. When is the Pronoun expressed before the Verb?

Q. Is a Noun or Pronoun always the Nominative Case to a Verb?

Q. What then?—Give an Example.

Q. Do

Q. Do Verbs of the Infinitive Mood take a Nominative Case before them?

Q. When does the Accusative Case stand before a Verb of the Infinitive Mood?
—Give an Instance.

Q. Suppose a Verb stands between two Nominative Cases of different Numbers; with which may the Verb agree in Number?—Prove it by Example.

Q. What do you mean by a Noun of Multitude?

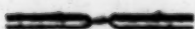
Q. May such a Noun in the singular Number, govern a Verb Plural?—Give me an Example.

Q. Have Verbs Impersonal any Nominative Case? *

H 2

Concordantia

* *Note*, Many Verbs Impersonal, tho' they are said to have no Nominative Case, are in fact governed of the Sentence, which serves instead of a Nominative Case as it does to many Verbs personal.



Concordantia Secunda.

Q. **W**HAT is the Substance of the Second Concord ?

Q. What is sometimes used instead of a Substantive ?

Q. Of what Gender will the Adjective then be ?—Name your Example and prove it.



Concordantia Tertia.

Q. **W**HAT is the Substance of the Third Concord ?

Q. What is the Relative Pronoun ?

Q. In what does the Relative agree with its Antecedent ?

Q. Is a Noun or Pronoun always the Antecedent ?

Q. What

Q. W
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Q. What does the Relative Pronoun agree with in Case? *

Q. When the Sentence, or any Part of it, is the Antecedent, what Gender shall the Relative be of?—Give me an Example.

Q. Suppose the Relative be placed between two Substantives of different Genders, does it always agree with the former?—Give me an Example.

Q. Suppose a Relative follows a Pronoun Possessive, what is the Antecedent to the Relative?†—Prove it by Example.

Q. If a Nominative Case expressed or understood,

H 3

derstood,

* *A.* The Relative *qui, quæ, quod*, ought generally to be considered as between two Cases of the same Substantive, expressed or understood—And then it agrees with the Antecedent in Gender and Number, and with the Word that follows, also in Case, *æ bellum tantum, quo bello omnes premebantur Pompeius confecit.*—Cic.

† *A.* The Pronoun Primitive understood, or rather contained in the Possessive.

derstood, comes between the Relative and the Verb, what shall the Relative be governed by?—Say the Example.

Q. But if no Nominative Case comes between the Relative and the Verb, what Case is the Relative then? *



Nominum Constructio.

Q. **W**HEN two Substantives of a different Signification come together in a Sentence with the Sign *of* in English, or 's, with an Apostrophe, of what Case shall the latter be?—Give me an Example.

Q. Is this Genitive Case ever changed into any other?—Prove it by Example.

Q. What Case does an Adjective of the Neuter

A. The Nominative Case to the Verb.

Neuter Gender, signifying Quantity, put without a Substantive, govern?---Example.

Q. Is the Genitive Case ever used alone ?

Q. By what Figure ?---Example.

Q. When two Substantives are used in the same Sentence, meaning the same Person or Thing, of what Case shall the latter be ?---Example.

Q. In what Case may you use the latter of two Substantives, signifying the Praise or Dispraise, the Quality or Condition of a Person ?---Give me an Example of each.

Q. What Case do *Opus* and *Ufus*, signifying Need, govern ?---Say the Example.

Q. Is *Opus* ever differently used ?---Say the Example.

ADJECTIVA.

Q. WHAT Adjectives require the Noun or Pronoun to be put in the Genitive Case?—Examples.

Q. What others? *

Q. What Case do Adjectives derived of Verbs, ending in *ax*, as *Edax*, *Ferax*, &c. govern?

Q. What other Adjectives govern a Genitive Case?

Q. Of what Gender must these Adjectives be?—Say the Examples.

Q. But are these Adjectives never used with different Construction?—Give me an Example.

Q. When does *Secundus* govern a Dative Case?

Q. What is observable with Respect to an Interrogative, or a Word that asks the Question,

* Those which are expressive of an Affection or Passion of the Mind.

Question, and the Word that answers it?---Example.

Q. Does this Rule never vary?---Example.

Dativus post Adjectivum.

Q. **W**HAT Adjectives require a Dative Case?---Give me an Instance of each.

Q. What other Nouns are referred to this Rule?

Q. You said that Adjectives signifying Likeness, govern a Dative Case, is it invariably so?---Example.

Q. What Cases do *Communis*, *Alienus*, *Immunis*, admit after them?---Give me Instances to prove each of them.

Q. How are *Natus*, *Commodus*, *Incommodus*, *Utilis*, *Inutilis*, *Vehemens*, *Aptus*, &c. used?---Prove it by Examples.

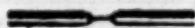
Q. What Case do Adjectives derived of Verba (called Verbals) in *ibilis*, and Participles in *us*, govern?---Give the Examples.

Accusativus

Accusativus post Adjectivum.

Q. **I**N what Cases are Terms used in Mensuration put, such as, Feet, Inches, Yards, &c. after Adjectives implying Height, Breadth, Length or Depth?---Give me an Instance of each.

Q. When is an Accusative Case used after Adjectives and Participles that seem unconnected with it in Sense?---Prove it.



Ablativus post Adjectivum.

Q. **W**HAT Cases do Adjectives govern, signifying Fullness, Emptiness, Plenty or Want?---Prove it by suitable Examples.

Q. In what Case is the Cause why, or the Manner how a Thing is done, placed after an Adjective?---Say the Examples.

Q. What

Q. What other Adjectives govern an Ablative Case?-- Prove it.

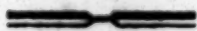
Q. Which of the Adjectives just mentioned, are used sometimes in the Genitive Case?---Example.

Q. What Case follows Adjectives of the Comparative Degree, when *quam* is omitted?---Example.

Q. What Case follows when *quam* is expressed?---Examples.*

Q. What Ablative Cases do Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative Degree admit before them?---Give me your Examples.

Q. What other Words are added to such Adjectives ?



Pronominum Constructio.

Q. **W**HEN are the Genitive Cases of Primitive Pronouns used?---

Example.

Q. When

* The same Case which went before it.

Q. What Pronouns are called Primitive?

Q. When are Possessive Pronouns used?

---Example.

Q. What Pronouns are called Possessive?

---Why?*

Q. What Genitive Cases do these Possessive Pronouns sometimes take after them?

Q. What do these Genitive Cases agree with? †

Q. Why do you call *Sui* and *Suus* reciprocals? §

Q. What Grammatical Distinction do you make between the Pronouns, *Hic*, *Iste*, *Ille*, when you have occasion to use them in the same Sentence?

Q. What

* A. Because they denote Property or Possession.

† A. The Primitives understood.

§ A. Because they refer the Third Person back to itself—as *Cato se interfecit*—where *Se* is referred to *Cato*.—Again, *Regis est gubernare Suos*—where the Word *Suos* can only be referred to *Rex*—These reciprocal Pronouns are used to avoid Ambiguity.

Q. What Distinction do you make between *Hic* and *Ille*, when they relate to two Things or Persons going before?—
Example.



VERBORUM CONSTRUCTIO.

Nominativus *post* Verbum.

Q. **W**HAT Case does the Verb *Sunt* require after it?

Q. What other Verbs require the same Case after them, which goes before them?
—Examples.

Q. Suppose an Adjective follows any of these Verbs, of what Case shall it be? *
—Give an Example.

I

Genitivus

* A. The Case of the Noun or Pronoun to which it belongs, according to the second Concord.



Genitivus *post* Verbum.

Q. **W**HEN is the Verb *Sum*, or any of its Inflexions, said to govern a Genitive Case?—Example.

Q. But if the Pronouns *Meus*, *Tuus*, &c. follow the Verb *Sum*, shall they be of the Genitive Case?—Give an Example.

Q. After Verbs of Accusing, Condemning, Admonishing and Acquitting, of what Case shall the Crime or Action be?—Example.

Q. Of what Case the Person accused, admonished?—Mention an Instance or two.

Q. Is the Crime or Action always in the Genitive Case?

Q. What Words are always used in the Ablative Case after such Verbs?—Example.

Q. What Case does *Satago*, *Misereor*, and *Misereſco* govern?—Say the Examples.

Q. What

Q. W
Me
Ex
Q. V
Gi

Q.
D

As t
G
te

Q.
D
E

Q.
c

Q.
p

Q. What Case do *Reminiscor*, *Obliviscor*, *Memini*, *Recordor* govern?—Say your Examples.

Q. What Case is *Potior* joined to? Give me an Example of each.



Dativus *post* Verbum.

Q. **W**HAT is the General Rule relating to Verbs which govern a Dative Case?—Say the Instances.

As this General Rule is divided in your Grammar into Nine particular Rules, tell me the Substance of the First.

Q. Do all Verbs, signifying Advantage or Disadvantage, govern a Dative without Exception?—Say the Example.

Q. What Verbs govern a Dative Case according to the second Rule?—Example.

Q. Of what Case shall the Thing compared be?—Say the Example.

Q. Is the Thing or Person to which it is compared, always the Dative Case?—
Prove it by Example.

Q. What says the third Division of your Rule?—Say the Example.

Q. What says the fourth division of your Rule?—Say the Examples.

Q. What is the Substance of the fifth Division?—Say the Examples.

Q. Are there no Exceptions?
Prove this Rule by Examples.

Q. What is the sixth Division?—Example.

Q. What the seventh?—Give the Examples.

Q. What the eighth?—Say the Examples.

Q. What the ninth?—Say the Examples.

Q. What Compound Verbs govern a Dative Case?

Give me an Example of a Verb compounded with *bene* governing a Dative Case.

With *pro*—with *ad*—with *con*

With *sub*—with *ante*—with *post*

With *ob*—with *in*—with *inter*.

Q. Do

Q. Do all Verbs thus compounded, govern a Dative Case?—Give me an Instance to the contrary.

Q. When *est*, or *sunt* may be rendered by the English Word *have*, of what Case shall the Person be, that stands before the Verb in English?—Of what the Thing which stands after the Verb in English?—Prove it by Examples.

Q. Does any other Verb admit of a similar Construction; Repeat the Example.

Q. What Verbs admit two Dative Cases, one of the Person, another of the Thing? Say your Example.

Q. What Dative Cases are added in a Sentence by Way of Elegance?—Say your Example.



Accusativus *post* Verbum.

Q. **W**HAT do you mean by a Verb Transitive? *

Q. What Cases do such Verbs usually govern?---Prove it by Examples.

Q. Do Verbs Neuter ever admit of an Accusative Case? Say your Example.

Q. After Verbs Neuter that are said to admit an Accusative Case by a Figure, what is usually understood?† Prove it by Example.

Q. What Verbs govern two Accusative Cases? Prove it.

Q. Do such Verbs govern any Case when made Passive? ‡ Example.

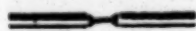
Q. In

* *A.* Those Verbs whose Sense is not complete without passing on to a Noun or Pronoun following.

† *A.* A Preposition, as *juxta*, *secundum*.

‡ *A.* Yes, by Virtue of a Verb understood.

Q. In what Cases are Noun Appellatives used after Verbs of Motion?---Give an Example.



Ablativus *post* Verbum.

Q. **I**N what Case, after a Verb, is a Noun, signifying the Instrument with which, the Cause why, or the Manner how a Thing is done? Say the Examples.

Q. What Case is a Noun of Price, after a Verb?---Example.

Q. What Adjectives are placed alone in the Ablative Case, after Verbs of buying and selling? Example.

Q. What is the Substantive or Substantives understood?

Q. But are not some Adjectives used after such Verbs in the Genitive Case?---What?--Say the Example.

Q. What

Q. What Substantives are used in the Genitive Case after Verbs of Valuing?---
Example.

Q. What Case do Verbs of abounding, wanting, filling, emptying, loading, or unloading, govern of the Thing in which any one is said to abound, &c.---Say the Example.

Q. Do these Verbs ever change this Case into any other? Prove it by Example.

Q. What Case does *Fungor* govern?---
Fruor---Utor---Vescor---Dignor---Muto---Communico---Supersedeo.---Prove it by Examples.

Q. How is the Verb *Mereor* used?

Q. Is the Sign, *from* in English, ever used after Verbs in the Dative Case?

Q. What Verbs?---Prove it by Example.

Q. What do you mean by the Ablative Case Absolute?*-Give me an Instance.

Q. What

* A. The Ablative Case when it stands alone, or independent, and is not governed of a Verb, Ad-

Q. What are the usual signs in English?*

Q. What Case is used after Verbs, of the Part of the Body or Mind affected?----
Prove it by Example.

Q. What Case is used by the Poets?—
Give an Example.

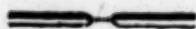
Q. Is any other Case ever used, signifying the Part affected?---Say the Example. †

VERBA

jective, or Preposition: tho' some Grammarians suppose it always to be governed of a Preposition understood—as *Imperante Augusto*. i. e. *Sub imperante Augusto*—*me duce*, i. e. *Sub me Duce*.

* *A.* Being, having been.

† *N. B.* This Genitive Case is properly governed, of a preceding Noun understood as, *angis te animi*, i. e. *dolore animi*.



VERBA PASSIVA.

Q. **W**HAT Case do Verbs Passive admit after them of the Agent or Doer? Example.

Q. Is that Ablative Case governed, of the Verb, or some other Part of Speech?—Example.

Q. What Cases follow Verbs Passive, *not* signifying the Agent or Doer? * Example.

Q. Are there not some Verbs in *O*, called Neuter Passives?—Name them.

Q. What Signification have they?—Prove it by Examples.

VERBA

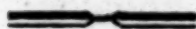
* *A.* The same Cases as the Verb would require after it in the Active Voice.

VERBA INFINITA.

Q. **A**FTER what Parts of Speech is the Infinitive Mood placed in a Sentence? Example.

Q. What are the Signs of the Infinitive Mood, in English, in the Active and Passive Voice?

Q. Is not the Infinitive Mood sometimes placed alone in a Sentence?----By what Figure? Give an Example.



Gerundia et Supina.

Q. **W**HAT Cases do Gerunds and Supines govern? Prove it by Example.

GERUNDIA.

GERUNDIA.

Q. **W**HAT Cases in a Noun does the Gerund in *di*, resemble ?

Q. Has it not also the same Sign in English ?

Q. What does it usually follow?--Example.

Q. What Construction has the Gerund in *do* ?

Q. What the Gerund in *dum* ?

Q. Are they not sometimes used with Prepositions serving to both these Cases?---Give your Examples.

Q. When the Gerund in *dum*, is used with the Verb *est* signifying some Necessity or Duty, in what Case is the Person put ? * Prove it by Example.

Q. Are Gerunds ever changed into any other Part of Speech?---Give me an Instance.

SUPINA.

* The Dative, which is sometimes expressed and sometimes understood.

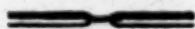
SUPINA.

Q. **W**HAT Signification has the Supine in *um* ?

Q. What does it follow ? Say the Example.

Q. What Signification has the Supine in *u* ?

Q. What does it follow ? Example.



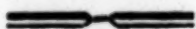
De Tempore et Loco.

Q. **I**N what Case are Nouns used, signifying any Portion of Time ; as Day, Hour, Month, &c?—Give the Example.

Q. What Nouns of this Kind are used commonly in the Accusative Case ? Say the Example.

Q. Is not the Noun, signifying Part of
K Time,

Time, frequently used with a Preposition? Mention a few Instances.



SPATIUM LOCI.

Q. **I**N what Case is a Noun, expressing the Distance of one Place from another? Say the Examples.



NOMINA LOCORUM.

Q. **W**HEN you have Occasion to use the Name of a Town or City, after a Verb, with the Sign *at*, in English, in what Case must it be placed?

Q. Does this Rule extend to Nouns of all Declensions, or is it confined to one or more?

Q. Does

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Nar

Q. Does not the Rule also mention the *Number* of such Nouns as are used in the Genitive Case?—Say the Example.

Q. Do not some other Nouns, besides Names of Places, come under this Rule? Name them.—Say the Example.

Q. But suppose a Noun, signifying a Town or City, is declined only in the Plural Number, or of the Third Declension, singular, how shall it be used?—Prove it by Example.

Q. When are such Nouns used in the Accusative Case?

Q. With a Preposition, or without? *—Say the Example.

Q. What other Nouns fall under this Rule?

Q. When are Nouns signifying the Names of Places, used in the Ablative Case?

Q. With or without a Preposition?—Say the Example.

Q. Is not *Domus* and *Rus* used in the same Manner? K 2 Verba

* Sometimes with and sometimes without—the Names of Countries always with a Preposition.

Verba Impersonalia.

Q. **DO** Verbs Impersonal admit any Nominative Case?—Prove it by Example.

Q. What Case do the Impersonals *Interest* and *Refert*, govern of Nouns?—Say the Example.

Q. But suppose they are followed, in English, by the Pronouns *thee, me, us, you, &c.* in what Case and Gender shall they then be?—Prove it by Example.

Q. But

* *A.* Julius Scaliger and Sanctius were of Opinion that Verbs Impersonal ought more properly to be called Verbs Defective, having always the third Person singular, and sometimes the third Person plural, as *Parvum parva decent.* Hor.—*Hæc facta ab illis oportebant*—Ter.—2^d It is usual to say a Verb Impersonal has no Nom. Case preceding it; yet strictly speaking, it is not true: for the Sentence is almost invariably the Nom. Case to it, except it be used passively, as, *Statuer, concurritur.*

Q. But do not these Verbs admit also an additional Genitive Case, signifying the Degree of Concernment? Tell me them. Say the Example.

Q. What Distinction do you make between those Verbs Impersonal which govern a Dative Case, and those which govern an Accusative Case?—Give me Examples of each.

Q. How are the Impersonals, *attinet*, *pertinet*, *spectat* used?—Say the Example.

Q. What Impersonals are those which govern an Accusative of the Person, and a Genitive of the Thing, and sometimes of the Person?—Say the Examples.

Q. To how many Persons may an Impersonal, of the Passive Voice be applied?

Q. What is understood in Order to fill-up the Construction?—Prove it by Example.

Participiorum Constructio.

Q. **W**HAT Cases does a Participle govern?—Example.

Q. What Case sometimes follows a Participle of the Passive Voice, especially the Future Participle?—Say the Example.

Q. When Participles become Nouns, what Case do they govern?—Prove it by Example.*

Q. Is there not something to be observed with respect to the Participles, *exosus*, *perosus* and *pertæsus*?—What Cases do they govern when Active or Passive?—Say the Examples.

Q. What Seven Participles have you which are used with an Ablative Case?—Prove it by Examples.

Adverbiorum

* *A.* When the Participle ceases to express Time, it becomes a Noun and has the same Government—as, *Amans Pecuniæ* for *amator pecuniæ*.—It becomes also a Noun by Composition, as *Indoctus Pila*—*Sui profusus*.

Adverbiorum Constructio.

Q. **W**HEN do the Adverbs, *en* and *ecce*, govern a Nominative, or an Accusative Case?---Give me an Example.

Q. When is it joined to an Accusative only?---Prove it by Example.

Q. What Adverbs govern a Genitive Case?

Q. What are the Adverbs of Place, which are so used?---Give me an Instance or two.

Q. What Adverbs of *Time*, govern a Genitive Case?---Say the Examples.

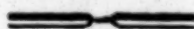
Q. What Adverbs of *Quantity* are so used? Say the Examples.

Q. What Cases do Adverbs, derived from Nouns Adjective, sometimes govern?---Prove it by Example.

Q. To what Case are the Adverbs, of Diversity, *aliter*, *secus*; and *ante* and *post*, when not used as Prepositions, joined? ---Repeat the Instances.

Q. What

Q. What Case do the Adverbs, *instar* and *ergo*, when used Adverbially, govern?
---Quote the Examples.



Conjunctionum Constructio.

Q. **Y**OU told me in a former Part of this Work, that it was the Business of a Conjunction to join Words and Sentences together, or to *dis*-join them; but you said nothing of the Cases, Moods, or Tenses, so joined or disjoined: Tell me therefore, does the Conjunction unite like Cases, Moods, and Tenses, or different ones?---Give me an Example.

Q. Is it never otherwise?---When?---
Give me an Example.

Q. After what Words is the Conjunction *quam*, omitted sometimes?---Say the Examples.

Q. Are

- Q. Are not some Conjunctions and Adverbs, appropriated to *particular* Moods of Verbs?
- Q. When do *ne*, *an*, and *num*, require a Subjunctive Mood after them?—Say the Examples.
- Q. When does *dum* require a Subjunctive Mood?—Say the Example.
- Q. When does the Relative *qui*, require a Subjunctive Mood?—Prove it by Example.
- Q. When does the Conjunction *ut*, require an Indicative?—When a Subjunctive?—Give me Instances of each.
- Q. What Words in general require a Subjunctive Mood?—Mention some of them. Give me an Instance where *quis* and *quantus*, are used with a Subjunctive Mood?

Præpositionum Constructio.

Q. **W**HEN the Preposition is omitted, does it govern the same Case as when expressed?---Give me an Instance.

Q. Does a Preposition lose its governing Power, or retain it, when joined to a Verb, and becoming Part of a Verb?---Say the Examples.

Q. But is it not sometimes compounded with the Verb, and expressed also separately?---Prove it by your Example.

Q. When does the Preposition *in*, require an Accusative Case?---Say the Instances.

Q. When does *sub*, require an Accusative Case?---Prove it.

Q. When does *super* govern an Accusative Case?

Q. When an Ablative?---Prove it by an Example of each.

Q. What Case does *tenuis* govern?---Example.

Q. Does

Q. D
wel

Q. D
Giv

Int

Q. A

Q. W
tak

Q. V
Say

Q. V
væ

F

Q. Does it govern a Genitive Singular, as well as a Genitive Plural?

Q. Does it precede, or follow its Case?—
Give me an Instance.



Interjectionum Constructio.

Q. **A**RE Interjections ever used without a Case?—Prove it by Example.

Q. What Cases does the Interjection *O* take after it?—Prove it by Examples.

Q. What Case do *heu* and *proh* govern?—
Say your Instances.

Q. What Cases are required after *hei*, and *væ*?—Give an Example.

Finis Grammaticæ Constructionis.

PROSODIA.

PROSODIA.

Q. **W**HAT is the use of Profody ? *

x Q. Into how many Parts is Profody divided ?

Q. What do you mean by Time, in Profody ?

Q. How is long Time marked ? †

Q. How is short Time marked ? †

Q. What is a Foot in Profody ?

Q. What are the Feet most commonly made Use of ?

Q. Of how many Syllables does a Spondee consist ?

* *A.* The Word Profodia, is of Greek Original, and signifies that Modulation pronounced by the Mixture of long and short Syllables in a Verse, which we call their Quantity.

† By a long Stroke -

† By a Mark resembling a ∪

§ *A.* The Word Spondee, is also of Greek De-

consist?—What must be the Quantity of them? Prove it.

Q. Of how many Syllables does a Dactyl consist?—What is the Quantity of them? Prove it.

Q. What do you mean by Scanning of Verse?

Q. What Figures belong to Scanning?

Q. What is Synalæpha?—Give an Example when it is used?

Q. Does this Elision take place in the Words *heu*, and *O*, when coming before a Vowel in a following Word?*

Q. When does the Figure *Ecthlipsis* take place? Give an Example.

L

Q. What

rivation; so called from *Sponde*, a Libation: Because Verses, consisting of Spondaic Feet, were used at Sacrifices, as being most suitable to the Solemnity of religious Ceremonies.

* *A.* Not only *heu* and *O* are excepted, but also *ah*, *væ* and others, as,

Ah! ego ne possim tanta videre mala.—Tib.

Q. What is the Effect of the Figure Synæresis? Say the Example.

Q. What is the Effect of the Figure Diæresis? Give an Instance.

Q. When is the Figure Cæsura * made Use of? Give an Example.

De

* *A.* The Flow of a Verse depends so much upon this Figure, that it deserves a very particular Attention. The Cæsura, is a Kind of Emphasis, which is placed on the last Syllable of a Word, after a perfect Foot, and has its Name from Cædo, to cut; because in scanning, it seems to cut off the Syllable, on which it is placed, from the preceding Parts; as the Reader may observe in the following Verse, where it is used four Times:

Ille latūs niveō molli fultūs Haycintho.—*Virg.*

It has also the Power of lengthening a short Syllable.

Nostorum obruimur oriturque miserrima Cædes.
Virg.

The Beauty of the Cæsura cannot be better represented, than by quoting a Line which has *no* Cæsura in it;

Urbem fortem nuper cepit fortior hostis—

Where you see, every Word, by being a perfect Foot, sounds very harsh to a poetic Ear.

De Generibus Versuum.

Q. **O**F how many Feet does an Heroic, or Hexameter Verse consist?

Q. Is it formed of Dactyls; or Spondees, or both?

Q. What Feet do the fifth, or sixth Places claim?

Q. What may the other Four consist of? Give an Example of an Heroic Verse.

Q. Is a Spondee never used in the fifth Place?—Quote me a Passage where it is thus used.

Q. Must the last Syllable of an Hexameter be long or short?

Q. Of what does an Elegiac, or Pentameter consist?

Q. What Number of Feet is included in the first Penthemimer (or five half Feet?)

Q. May they be Dactyls, or Spondees, promiscuously?

Q. Of what Number of Feet does the last Penthemimer consist?—Must the two whole

Feet be Daſtyls, or Spondees? Give me an Example of a Pentameter Verſe.

Primarum Syllabarum Quantitas.

Q. **W**HEN is a Vowel ſaid to be long, by Poſition?—Give me an Inſtance or two of Words, where the Vowel is ſo placed.

Q. Does this Rule hold good, when two Conſonants following the Vowel, ſtand in different Words?—Give me an Example.

Q. But ſuppoſe both the Conſonants are a different Word; is the ſhort Vowel, in a preceding Word ever made long? Quote me an Inſtance.

Q. When is a Vowel made long or ſhort, at the Will of the Poet?

Q. What Letters are called Liquids? *

Q. But ſuppoſe the Vowel be in its Nature long, will its coming before a Mute and
Liquid,

* The Liquids are L M N R.

Liquid, make it common—As in the Word *aratrum*?

Q. When a Vowel comes before another, in different Syllables, what will be the Quantity of the former?—Say your Instances.

Q. What Words are excepted from this general Rule?

Q. Is the Vowel *i*, in *unius* and *illius* always long?

Q. What is the Quantity of *i*, in *alterius*?

Q. What is the Quantity of *i*, in the Genitive Case, *alius*? *

Q. When is the Vowel *e* long before *i*, in the Genitive and Dative, of the fifth Declension?

Q. When is *fi* in any of the Tenses of the Verb *fiō*, a long Syllable?—When a short one?—Repeat the Verse where both Instances are exemplified.

Q. What is the Quantity of *Di*, in *Dius*—of *Di*, in *Diana*?

Q. What

* The Letter *i* in *alius* is always long, because it is contracted for *aliius*, and it is the Nature of Pro-fody to make all contracted Syllables long.

Q. What is the Quantity of the first Syllable, in the Interjection *ohé* ?

Q. You said, that a Vowel, coming before another, in the same Word, is short ; is this true with respect to Greek Words ?
—Mention an Instance or two.

Q. What is the Quantity of Diphthongs ?

Q. But is a Diphthong never made short ?
In what Words ?

Q. What Quantity do Derivatives, (or Words derived from Primitives) retain ?

Q. But are there not some Derivatives that vary from this Rule ; making their first Syllable long, tho' the first Syllable of the Primitive Word be short ?—Name them.

Q. And vice versâ—Are there not some Derivatives that shorten their first Syllable, tho' their Primitives have their first Syllable long ?—Name them.

Q. What is the Quantity of compound Words ?—Quote your Example.

Q. Are there not some Exceptions ?—Name them.

Q. What

Q. V
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Te

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Q. V

Q. V

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in

Q. What is the Quantity of the first Syllable of Preter Tenses consisting of two Syllables?

Q. Are there not some Exceptions?—
Name them.

Q. What is the Quantity of the first Syllable of those Verbs that take an additional Syllable in the Preterperfect Tense; as *Cecidi*, from *Cado*, &c.

Q. What is the Quantity of Supines of two Syllables?—Are there any Exceptions?

Ultimarum Syllabarum Quantitas.

Q. **W**HAT is the Quantity of the last Syllable of Words ending in *a*?

Q. What Words are excepted?

Q. Do not Nouns in *a*, of all Cases, Genders and Declensions, make the Termination *a*, short?

Q. What Nouns are excepted?

Q. What is the Quantity of Numerals ending in *ginta*?

Q. What is the Quantity of Words ending in *b*, *d*, *t*?

Q. Of

Q. Of Words ending in *e* ?

Q. Are there no Exceptions ?

Q. What Words ending in *e*, are common?

N. B. The Reader is desired to observe, that all the following Questions, refer to the *last* Syllable of Words only.

Q. What is the Quantity of Words ending in *e* ?

Q. Are there any Exceptions to this Rule? Name them.

Q. What other Words in *e* are long ? *

Q. What is the Quantity of Monosyllables in *e* ?---Are there any Exceptions ?--- Name them.

Q. What Adverbs in *e* are long by Nature?

Q. Are *bene* and *male* comprehended in this Rule ?

Q. What Words in *e* are long?

Q. What is the Quantity of Words ending in *i* ?

Q. Are

* *Cave* is common.

Vade, cale, cavē, ne titubes mandataque frangas;
Lucum Ligna, cavē, ne portus occupet alter.—*Hor.*

Q. Are there no Words that have the final *i* common?---Name them.

Q. Are there none that make it short?---Name them.

Q. What Greek Words make their Dative and Vocative Cases in *i*, short?

Q. What is the Quantity of Words ending in *l*?

Q. What Exceptions are there to this Rule?

Q. What is the Quantity of Words ending in *n*?

Q. What Exceptions are there?
What others?

Q. What Words, declined after the Manner of the Greeks, make *an* short in the Accusative Case?

Q. What make it long?

Q. What Words in *en* are short?

Q. What is the Quantity of Words ending in *in*, and in *yn*?

Q. What is the Quantity of Words in *on*, spelt in Greek with *Omikron*?

Q. What is the Quantity of Words ending in *o*?

Q. Are

- Q. Are all Words in *o*, common?
- Q. What Adverbs are also long?
- Q. Do not some Adverbs in *o*, derived of Adjectives, make their Termination common?
- Q. What is the Quantity of *modo* & *quomodo*?
- Q. What other Words in *o* are hardly ever made long?
- Q. What is the Quantity of Monosyllables in *o*?
- Q. What Greek Words, when used in Latin Authors, make their *o* long?
- Q. What is the Quantity of *ergo*, for the sake of?
- Q. What is the Quantity of Words ending in *r*?
- Q. Is the Word *Cor*, ever made long?--- Prove it.
- Q. What Words in *r* are long?
- Q. What Latin Words in *er*, from Greek Originals, make *r* long?---Is this true of *Pater* and *Mater*?
- Q. How many Terminations are there in *s*?
- Q. What

Q. What is the Quantity of Words ending in *as* ?

Q. Are there not some Greek Nominatives ending in *as*, whose last Syllable is short?

Q. Any Accusative Cases Plural ?---Name them.

Q. What is the Quantity of Words ending in *es*? What Nouns in *es* are excepted?

Q. Is this true of all Nouns of the Third Declension, increasing short ?-----Name the Exceptions.

Q. What is the Quantity of *pes*, and its Compounds?

Q. What is the Quantity of *præpes*?

Q. What is the Quantity of *es*, the Second Person of *sum*, with its Compounds?

Q. Of *penes*?

Q. What other Words make the ending Syllable in *es*, short?

Q. What is the Quantity of Words ending in *is*?

Q. You have many Exceptions, divided into five different Parts; what Exceptions are included in the first Part? • Q. What

Q. What is the Second Kind of Exceptions?---What is the Third?

Q. What is the Quantity of Monosyllables in *is*?---There are two Exceptions. Name them.

Q. When is *is* long, in the Second Person Singular of Verbs?

Q. What is the Quantity of Words ending in *os*?---Are there no Exceptions?---Name them.

Q. What is the Quantity of Words ending in *us*?

Q. But are there not some Nouns of the Third Declension, which make *us*, long?

Q. And what Cases of Nouns of the Fourth Declension?

Q. What is the Quantity of Monosyllables in *us*?

Q. What is the Quantity of Words in *us*, which in the Greek end in *us*?

Q. What is the Quantity of Words ending in *u*?

F I N I S.



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